



Selective felling is focused on the removal of essentially problem trees that are impacting adversely on site infrastructure, recreation areas, ecologically sensitive open ground and native woodland areas. For example, conifers may be removed from along watercourses and to protect ASNW and veteran broadleaves. Selective felling can also be used to create an attractive environment to the trails and car park and to open up viewpoints. There is usually no measurable volume removed and fellings may target small, scattered and individual trees, to achieve the thinning objective. The scale of the operations makes representation of these areas on maps difficult. In general, the approach would be to remove minimum numbers of trees to achieve the impact of removing the adverse impacts arising from cover within these targeted areas.

Silvicultural thinning if undertaken to achieve a silvicultural objective. This may involve the management of Continuous Cover Forestry (CCF) areas or thinning of clearfell crops to improve stem quality. There is usually a significant and measurable output in terms of both timber volume and economic output. The location of these areas is determined by site access, slope, soil conditions, exposure and crop characteristics. The areas shown for this type of thinning are aspirational and implementation will depend on market conditions.

Glen Loy Thinning

Scale @ A1: 1:10,000

Date: 01/10/2025

Author: Mandie Currie

